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<u>L2</u>	vandegriff.in.	21	<u>L2</u>
<u>L1</u>	winslow.in.	882	<u>L1</u>

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

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=> s (blood composition) and (modified hemoglobin)

6 FILES SEARCHED...

L1 5 (BLOOD COMPOSITION) AND (MODIFIED HEMOGLOBIN)

=> s (H(OCH2CH2)OH)

MISSING OPERATOR '(H(OCH2CH2)

The search profile that was entered contains terms or nested terms that are not separated by a logical operator.

=> s "H(OCH2CH2)OH"

L2 4 "H(OCH2CH2)OH"

=> d l2 ti abs ibib tot

L2 ANSWER 1 OF 4 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP on STN

TI New fluorinated biopolymer and polymer derivatives useful as imaging probes, contrast agents, diagnostic agent, biomaterial and diagnostic tools.

AN 2004-132631 [13] WPIDS

CR 2003-903077 [82]; 2004-034524 [03]

AB WO2003087165 A UPAB: 20060426

NOVELTY - Fluorinated biopolymer and polymer derivatives are new.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - Fluorinated biopolymer and polymer derivatives of formulae (I) - (VII), -(K)m-(V-((W)p)((T)s)-)n-(L)q- (VIII), -K'-(N(R1)-V'-(W'(S1)(T'))-C(O))n'-L'- (IX), -(O-C(R1)(R'2)-C(O))n (X), R'6-(O-C(O)-(C(R'1)(R'2)-C(R'3)(R'4))m')n1-R'5 (XI), -(CH(R1b)-CH2)m1-(CH(R2b)-CH2)n'- (XII), R7c-(O-CH(R3c)-R4c-CH(R1c))p1-(O-CH(R2c)-R5c-

C(O))q'-O-CH(R3c)-R4c-COR6c (XIII), R2d-(O-C(O)-O-CH(R1d)-CH2)n1-R3d (XIV), R4e-(O-R1e-R2e)n4-R3e (XV) and R4f-(N(R1f)-CH2CH2-N(R2f))n5-R3f (XVI) are new.

T = OR1 or a bond;
T1 = a bond, OR1 or OR3a;
T2 = CH2R3, CH2OR'3 or CH2-;
R1, R2, R3aa, R'7, R1f and R4 - R6 = H or X;
R3 = H, OH, OY, OX or NHX;
R'3 = H, OY, OX or NHX;
R3a = H, Y or X;
R'3a = CO2H, CO2X, CH2X or CH2NHX;
R7 and R8 = X, COCH3 or COX;
T3 = OR5 or OR'5;
T4 = OR4 or OR'4;
R'4 and R'5 = H, SO3H or X;
R'4a and R'5a = SO3H or X;
X = fluorine containing moiety, luminescent residue, fluorescent residue, fluorinated luminescent residue or fluorinated fluorescent residue;
Y = saccharide branch residue comprising mono, di-, oligo or polysaccharide or fluorinated saccharide branch residue comprising mono, di-, oligo or polysaccharide;
R'1, R'2, R7a and R4a = H, X or Z;
R'1a and R'3aa = H, X, CH2OGOCO2H, CH2OGCO2X, CH2OGCONX or CH2OGCH2NX;
R'4aa = H, COCH3, COX, X, CH2OGOCO2H, CH2OGCO2X, CH2OGCONX or CH2OGCH2NX;
Q = -O- or -O-R5;
Q1 = OR'1a or R'1aa;
Q2 = a bond or R4;
Q3 = CH2OR'3aa or R3;
Q4 = NR'2R'4aa or R'2aa;
R'1aa and R'2aa = H, OH, X, OX, OZ, CH2OGOCO2H, CH2OGCO2X, CH2OGCONX, CH2OGCH2NX;
R3 = CH2OH, CH2OX, CH2OZ, CH2X, CH2NHX, CO2H, CO2X, CONX, CH2OGOH, CH2OGOx, CH2OGOCO2H, CH2OGCO2X, CH2GCONX or CH2OGCH2NX;
R4 = OH, Z, OX or X;
G = (hydroxy)alkyl;
K, L, W and T = H, OH, X, OX or OZ;
V = anhydrofuranosyl or anhydropyranosyl;
m, n, p - s = 1 - 500;
Z = acyl or alkyl;
K' and L' = H, OH, X, OX, OZ or (Y1)f;
W' = H, (CH2)d, CO2H, CH, CX or X;
V' = (CH2)d, CH2OX, CH2OZ, CH2X or CH2NHX;
S1 = H, O, X, NHX or (Y1)f;
T' = O, H, X, NHX or (Y1)f;
R1 = H or X;
d = 1 - 3;
f and n' = 1 - 1500;
Y1 = optionally fluorinated amino acid residue;
R'1 - R'4 = H, CH3, (CH2)mCH3, CF3 or (CF2)mCF3;
R'5 and R'6 = R'1, CH2X or CH2NHX;
m' = 1 - 10;
n1 = 1 - 3000;
R1b and R2b = OH, X, OX or OZ;
R1c = O, CH2X, CH2NHX or OZ;
R2c = CH3 or (CH2)m1;
R3c = CH3, (CH2)m1CH3, CF3, (CF2)m1CF3;
R4c = (CH2)n2;
R5c = (CH2)q';
R6c and R7c = H, OH, OX or X;
m1 and n2 = 1 - 30;

$p', q', p1$ and $q1 = 0 - 3000$;
 $R1c = O, OX, CF_3, (CF_2)_m2CF_3$;
 $R2c$ and $R3c = CH_3, (CH_2)_n3CH_3, CF_3$ or $(CF_2)_n3CF_3$;
 $R4c = (CH_2)_m2$;
 $R5c = (CH_2)_q1$;
 $R6c = OH, OX$ or X ;
 $R7c = H$ or X ;
 $n3$ and $q2 = 1 - 10$;
 $m2 = 1$ or 2 ;
 $R1d = H, CH_3, (CH_2)_m3CH_3, CF_3$ or $(CF_2)_m3CF_3$;
 $R2d$ and $R3d = H, OH, OX$ or X ;
 $m3 = 1 - 30$;
 $R1e = CH_2, CH_2CH_2, CF_2$ or CF_2CF_2 ;
 $R2e = CH_2$ or CF_2 ;
 $R3e = OH, OH$ or OZ ;
 $R4e = H, X$ or Z' ;
 $Z' = Y'((OCH_2CH_2)_m4)q2$;
 $Y' =$ multidentate core;
 $m4$ and $n4 = 1 - 80000$;
 $R2f$ and $R3f = H, X, (CH_2CH_2N)_m5$ or $(CH_2CH_2NX)_m5$;
 $R4f = H, X, (CH_2CH_2N)_m5CH_2CH_2NH_2$ or $(CH_2CH_2N)_mCH_2CH_2NHX$;
 $m5 = 1 - 3000$;
 $n5 = 5 - 80000$.
 Provided that:
 (1) when T is $OR1$, $T1$ is a bond or $OR3a$ and $T2$ is CH_2R_3 or CH_2- ;
 (2) when T is a bond, then $T1$ is $OR1$ and $T2$ is $CH_2OR'3$;
 (3) when $T3$ is $OR5$, $T4$ is $OR4$ and when $T3$ is $OR'5$ then $T4$ is $OR'4$;
 (4) when Q is O , $Q1$ is $OR'1a$, $Q2$ is a bond, $Q3$ is $CH_2OR'3aa$ then $Q4$ is $NR'2R'4aa$ and when Q is $O-R5$, $Q1$ is $R'1aa$, $Q2$ is $R4$, $Q3$ is $R3$ and $Q4$ is $R'2aa$.

$T3$ is in (R) or (S) configuration. An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is included for improving effectiveness of magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) involving administering at least one fluorinated and/or paramagnetic polymer; subjecting the patient to MRI of tissue/organ where the administered polymer is expected to accumulate and evaluating the tissue/organ from the MRI images obtained.

USE - For improving effectiveness of magnetic resonance imaging (claimed); as imaging probes, diagnostic agents, biomaterial, diagnostic tools and contrast agents; as oxygen sensitive imaging agents and as temperature sensitive imaging probes.

ADVANTAGE - The fluorinated biopolymer and polymer derivatives exhibits biological specificity. The probe provides noninvasive device to detect and image cell, tissues and organs undergoing apoptosis. The polymers permit preparation of diagnostic agents with dual functionalities. The polymer displays sensitivity in their $T1$ relaxation times to different oxygen partial pressures (pO_2) producing linear correlation over range of pO_2 . The compound exhibits ability to image in vivo or non-invasively monitor tissue, organs and cellular implants. The polymer permits monitoring of cancer, comparison of normal or diseased cells, organs or tissues, viability of transplanted cells or other tissues.

Dwg.0/0

ACCESSION NUMBER:	2004-132631 [13] WPIDS
CROSS REFERENCE:	2003-903077 [82]; 2004-034524 [03]
DOC. NO. NON-CPI:	N2004-105992
DOC. NO. CPI:	C2004-052840
TITLE:	New fluorinated biopolymer and polymer derivatives useful as imaging probes, contrast agents, diagnostic agent, biomaterial and diagnostic tools.
DERWENT CLASS:	A11 A14 A96 B03 B04 B05 D16 S01 S03 S05
INVENTOR(S):	YALPANI, M
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):	(CARB-N) CARBOMER; (CARB-N) CARBOMER INC; (YALP-I) YALPANI M

COUNTRY COUNT: 104
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
WO 2003087165	A2	20031023	(200413)*	EN	21
RW: AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EA EE ES FI FR GB GH GM GR HU IE IT KE LS					
LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT RO SD SE SI SK SL SZ TR TZ UG ZM ZW					
W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK					
DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR					
KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NI NO NZ OM PH PL					
PT RO RU SC SD SE SG SK SL TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VC VN YU					
ZA ZM ZW					
US 2003199687	A1	20031023	(200413)		
AU 2003228489	A1	20031027	(200436)		
TW 2004000972	A	20040116	(200567)		
JP 2005531648	W	20051020	(200569)	45	
US 7030208	B2	20060418	(200627)		

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
WO 2003087165	A2	WO 2003-US11039	20030411
US 2003199687	A1 Provisional	US 2002-372500P	20020411
		US 2003-411972	20030411
AU 2003228489	A1	AU 2003-228489	20030411
TW 2004000972	A	TW 2003-108413	20030411
JP 2005531648	W	JP 2003-584120	20030411
		WO 2003-US11039	20030411
US 7030208	B2 Provisional	US 2002-372500P	20020411
		US 2003-411972	20030411

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO
AU 2003228489	A1 Based on	WO 2003087165
JP 2005531648	W Based on	WO 2003087165

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 2002-372500P 20020411; US
2003-411972 20030411; US
2002-372501P 20020411; US
2002-372717P 20020411

L2 ANSWER 2 OF 4 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
TI Inks based on water-dissipatable polyester(s) or polyester amide(s) -
contain compatible opt. styrenated acrylic polymer to improve
water-resistance and non-blocking properties.
AN 1990-067169 [09] WPIDS
AB WO 9001048 A UPAB: 19930928
Polymer blends comprise 45-90 (pref. 55-70) weight % of a linear
water-dissipatable polyester or polyesteramide (I), in which up to 80% of
the linking gps. are carbonylamido, having I.V. 0.1-1.0 (pref. 0.28-0.35)
(atomic 0.25 g/dl in 60/40 by weight phenol/tetrachloroethane at 25 deg.C); and
55-10 (pref. 45-30) weight % of an acrylic polymer (II) which is compatible
with (I) at a maximum weight % ratio (II)/(I) of 60/40 and pref. at least
30/70
(especially 40/60).

Also claimed are ink compsns. comprising 5-40 weight % of the polymer
blend 0-45 (pref. 0.35) weight % colourants, 35-95 weight % water, and opt. up
to 10 weight % other additives, (I) contains equimolar proportions of acid
equivs. (100 mole. %), and hydroxy plus amine equivalents. (100 mole %) and

comprises the reaction prods. of difunctional reactants selected from (a) dicarboxylic acids; (b) 4-25 mole. % monomer, wherein the functionality is hydroxyl, carboxyl or amino, also containing at least one metallic sulphonate gp. or N-containing non-metallic sulphonate gp. attached to an aromatic or cycloaliphatic nucleus; (c) a glycol containing two -CH₂OH gps. opt. in combination with a diamine having two -NRH gps. of which at least 15 mole. % is a poly(ethylene glycol) H(OCH₂CH₂)_nOH where n = 2-20 or of which 0.1 to less than 15 mole. % is a PEG with n = 2-500, providing the mole % of said PEG within said ranges is inversely proportional to the quantity of n within said range; and (d) 0-40 (pref. 0-10) mole. % of one or more of hydroxycarboxylic acids having one -C(R)OH gp., aminocarboxylic acids having one -NRH gp., and amino alcohols having one -C(R)OH gp.; where R = H or 1-4C alkyl.

USE/ADVANTAGE - Inks based on (I) are known (see e.g. US 4,704,309 and 4,738,785). Incorporation of (II) improves block-resistance and water-resistance. Thus the most pref. inks do not block above 120-220 deg. for 5 secs. on a Sentinel Heat Sealer at 40 psi. The inks can be used on a wide variety of substrates (18 claimed).

0/00

ABEQ US 4996252 A UPAB: 19930928

Polymer blend comprises; A) linear H₂O-dissipatable polymer with carbonyloxy linking gps. of 80% carbonylamido linking gps., and (B) an acrylic polymer (10-55% based on total wt. of (A) and (B)). Polymer (A) has viscosity 0.1-1.0 (in 60/40 pts. wt. soln. of phenol/tetrachloroethane at 25 deg C and 0.25 g/100 ml) and contains equimolar proportions of acid equivs. to OH and amino equivs.. Polymer (B) is compatible with water dissipatable polyester at concn. of 30 wt% of total acrylic/polyester polymer solids and will not gel or increase in viscosity after 48.89 deg C for 24 hrs. or at room temp. for 14 days.

Polymer (A) also comprises reaction prods. of difunctional reactants selected from; 1) dicarboxylic acids; 2) 4-25 mol% sulphomonomer(s) contg. metallic sulphonate or N-contg. non-metallic sulphonate gp. attached to aromatic or cycloaliphatic nucleus where functional gps. are OH, carboxyl or amino; 3) glycol contg. -CH₂-OH gps. opt. in combination with diamine with two -NRH gps. where at least 15 mole% is poly/ethylene glycol (PEG), H(OCH₂CH₂)_nOH (where n = 2-20) or 0.1 to less than 15 mole% is PEG (where n = 2-500) providing mole% of the PEG is within specified range and is inversely proportional to quantity of n within range; 4) 0-40 (pref. 0-10) mole% of one or more hydroxy carboxylic acids with one -C(R)OH gp., aminocarboxylic acids with one -NRH gp. and aminoalcohols with one -C(R)OH gp. (where R = H or 1-4C alkyl).

USE/ADVANTAGE - Polymers are useful in prepg. ink compsns. with good block and water resistance and they can be used on wide variety of substrates. @

ABEQ US 5039339 A UPAB: 19930928

Printed substrate comprises an ink compsn. printed onto a substrate of metal foil, newsprint, (un)bleached kraft paper, clay coated paper, glass, calendered paper, stainless paper, paper board, and films or other substrates of polyester, polycarbonate, cellulose ester, regenerated cellulose, PVC, polyamide, polypropylene, polyethylene or polystyrene.

The ink compsn. comprises (I) 5-40 wt.% of a polymer blend comprising (A) a linear water dissipatable polymer having carbonyloxy linking gps. contg. upto 80% carbonylamido linking gps. and having a specific inherent viscosity and (B) an acrylic polymer, (II) 0-45 wt.% of at least 1 colorant and (III) 35-95 wt.% of water. The polymer (A) is obtd. from (1) at least 1 difunctional dicarboxylic acid, (2) 4-25 mole.% of at least 1 difunctional sulphomonomer, (3) at least 1 difunctional reactant e.g. a glycol and (4) 0-40 mole.% of difunctional reactant e.g. a

hydroxycarboxyl acid. The acrylic polymer (B) is compatible with the polymer (A) at a concn. of 30 wt.% of the total polymer solids, which will not gel or increase viscosity after holding at 120 deg. F for 24 hours or at room temp. for 14 days.

ADVANTAGE - Ink compsn. has improved block- and water resistance.

ABEQ EP 356341 B UPAB: 19931213

A polymer blend comprising (A) a linear water-dissipatable polymer having carbonyloxy linking gps. in the linear molecular structure wherein up to 80% of the linking gps. are carbonylamido linking gps., the polymer having an inherent viscosity of from 0.1-1.0 measured in a 60/40 pts. by wt. soln. of phenol/tetrachloroethane at 25 deg.C and at a concn. of 0.25 g. of polymer in 100 ml. of the solvent, the polymer contg. substantially equimolar proportions of acid equivalents (100 mole %) to hydroxy and amino equivalents (100 mole %). the polymer comprising the reaction products of reactants selected from (1), (2), (3) and (4) or the ester forming or esteramide forming derivs. thereof, as follows, wherein all state mole percentages are based on the total of all acid, hydroxyl and amino equivalents being equal to 200 mole %, (1) at least one difunctional dicarboxylic acid, (2) from 4-25 mole % of at least one difunctional sulphomonomer contg. at least metallic sulphonate gp. or nitrogen-contained non-metallic sulphonate gp. attached to an aromatic or cycloaliphatic nucleus wherein the functional gps. are hydroxy, carboxyl or amino, (3) at least one difunctional reactant selected from a glycol or a mixt. of a glycol and diamine having two -NRH gps., the glycol contg. two -CH₂-OH gps. of which (a) at least 15 mole % is a poly(ethylene glycol) having the structural formula H-(OCH₂-CH₂)_nOH, n being an integer of from 2-20 or (b) of which from about 0.1 to less than 15 mole % is a poly(ethylene glycol) having the structure formula H-(OCH₂-CH₂)_nOH, n being an integer of between 2 and 500 and with the proviso that the mole % of the poly(ethylene glycol) within the range is inversely proportional to the value of n within the range, and (4) from none to 40 mole % of difunctional reactant selected from hydroxycarboxylic acids having one -C(R)₂-OH gp., aminocarboxylic acids having one -NRH gp., and aminoalcohols having one -C(R)₂-OH gp. and one -NRH gp. or mixts. of the difunctional reactants, wherein each R in the (3) and (4) reactants is a hydrogen atom or an alkyl gp. of 1-4 carbons, and (B) an acrylic polymer in an amt. of 10-55% based on the total wt. of components (A) and (B), the acrylic polymer being compatible with the water-dissipatable polyester at an acrylic polymer concn. of at least 30 wt.% of the total acrylic/polyester polymer solids, which will not gel or undergo an increase in viscosity of more than 100% after being held at (120 deg) 48-89 deg.C for 24 hrs. or at room temp. for 14 days wherein the acrylic polymer has a molecular wt. of at least 200000, an acid number up to 55 and a Tg of greater than 0.

Dwg.0/0

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1990-067169 [09] WPIDS
TITLE: Inks based on water-dissipatable polyester(s) or polyester amide(s) - contain compatible opt. styrenated acrylic polymer to improve water-resistance and non-blocking properties.
DERWENT CLASS: A23 A97 G02 P73
INVENTOR(S): CARRIER, G W; PHAN, H G; STOCKL, R R; TORTORICI, F J; WULF, R G; WULE, R G
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (EAST) EASTMAN KODAK CO; (EACH) EASTMAN CHEM CO
COUNTRY COUNT: 16
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
WO 9001048	A	19900208	(199009)*	EN	53
RW: ES GR					
EP 356341	A	19900228	(199009)	EN	
R: AT BE CH DE FR GB IT LU NL SE					
W: JP KR					
US 4996252	A	19910226	(199111)		13
EP 426728	A	19910515	(199120)		
R: AT BE CH DE FR GB IT LI LU NL SE					
US 5039339	A	19910813	(199135)		11

JP 03506048 W 19911226 (199207)
 EP 356341 B1 19931103 (199344) EN 33
 R: AT BE CH DE ES FR GB GR IT LI LU NL SE
 DE 68910433 E 19931209 (199350)
 ES 2059809 T3 19941116 (199501)
 KR 9711099 B1 19970707 (199946)

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
WO 9001048	A	WO 1989-US2984	19890713
EP 356341	A	EP 1989-420256	19890713
US 4996252	A	US 1988-225520	19880728
EP 426728	A	EP 1989-908573	19890713
US 5039339	A	US 1990-578380	19900907
JP 03506048	W	JP 1989-508062	19890713
EP 356341	B1	EP 1989-420256	19890713
DE 68910433	E	DE 1989-610433	19890713
		EP 1989-420256	19890713
ES 2059809	T3	EP 1989-420256	19890713
KR 9711099	B1	WO 1989-US2984	19890713
		KR 1990-700664	19900328

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO
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L2 ANSWER 3 OF 4 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 The Thomson Corporation on STN

TI Hydroxyl end groups influence in vibrational and transport properties in polymer/monomer solutions: the PEO/EG case

AB A study has been made of vibrational properties in ethylene glycol (EG; H(OCH₂CH₂)OH) and EG monomethyl ether (EGmE; CH₃(OCH₂CH₂)OH) in solution together with poly(ethylene oxide) (PEO; H(OCH₂CH₂)(n)OH) at different concentrations, performed by Fourier transform infrared absorbance (FT-IR) spectroscopy. The results are compared with previous viscometry and photon correlation spectroscopy (PCS) studies, using EG dimethyl ether (EGdE; CH₃(OCH₂CH₂)OCH₃) as solvent as well. These homologous systems differ from each other in the number of OH end groups, in particular two for EG, one for EGmE and zero for EGdE. Combining analysis of the vibrational and transport properties of EG, EGmE and EGdE in solution with PEO over a wide range of concentration made it possible to check the quality (good theta or poor) of these three different solvents and the role played by the hydrogen bond in the various solute-solvent interaction mechanisms, resulting in the well known de Gennes scaling law.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:772188 SCISEARCH

THE GENUINE ARTICLE: 473FP

TITLE: Hydroxyl end groups influence in vibrational and transport properties in polymer/monomer solutions: the PEO/EG case

AUTHOR: Crupi V; Faraone A; Majolino D (Reprint); Migliardo P; Venuti V; Villari V

CORPORATE SOURCE: Univ Messina, Dipartimento Fis, S Ta Sperone 31, POB 55, I-98166 Messina, Italy (Reprint); Univ Messina, Dipartimento Fis, I-98166 Messina, Italy; CNR, Ist Tecn Spettroscop, I-98123 Messina, Italy

COUNTRY OF AUTHOR: Italy

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L2 ANSWER 4 OF 4 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
TI Hydroxyl end groups influence in vibrational and transport properties in
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AB Vibrational properties in ethylene glycol (EG; H(OCH₂CH₂
)OH) and EG monomethyl ether (EGmE; CH₃(OCH₂CH₂)OH) in solution
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photon correlation spectroscopy (PCS) studies, using EG di-Me ether (EGdE;
CH₃(OCH₂CH₂)OCH₃) as solvent as well. These homologous systems differ
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these 3 different solvents and the role played by the hydrogen bond in the
various solute-solvent interaction mechanisms, resulting in the well known
de Gennes scaling law.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:724238 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:20434
TITLE: Hydroxyl end groups influence in vibrational and
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PEO/EG case
AUTHOR(S): Crupi, V.; Faraone, A.; Majolino, D.; Migliardo, P.;
Venuti, V.; Villari, V.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dipartimento di Fisica dell'Universita di Messina and
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FILE 'MEDLINE, USPATFULL, DGENE, EMBASE, WPIDS, BIOTECHDS, SCISEARCH,
BIOSIS, HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 13:55:40 ON 16 SEP 2006

L1 5 S (BLOOD COMPOSITION) AND (MODIFIED HEMOGLOBIN)
L2 4 S "H(OCH₂CH₂)OH"

=> e winslow, r/au

E1 2 WINSLOW WILLIS M/AU
E2 1 WINSLOW WM A/AU
E3 0 --> WINSLOW, R/AU
E4 1 WINSLOWS J B/AU
E5 2 WINSMAN M/AU
E6 35 WINSMANN F R/AU

E7	3	WINSMORE G/AU
E8	2	WINSMORE G K/AU
E9	74	WINSNES A/AU
E10	10	WINSNES ARNT/AU
E11	5	WINSNES I M/AU
E12	5	WINSNES M/AU

=> e vandegriff, k/au

E1	111	VANDEGRIFT KIM D/AU
E2	1	VANDEGRIFT RICHARD K/AU
E3	0 -->	VANDEGRIFT, K/AU
E4	11	VANDEGRIFT A E/AU
E5	3	VANDEGRIFT A EUGENE/AU
E6	6	VANDEGRIFT B/AU
E7	1	VANDEGRIFT C/AU
E8	19	VANDEGRIFT C T/AU
E9	3	VANDEGRIFT D/AU
E10	1	VANDEGRIFT DONALD/AU
E11	2	VANDEGRIFT E/AU
E12	23	VANDEGRIFT G/AU

=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 13:51:24 ON 16 SEP 2006)

FILE 'MEDLINE, USPATFULL, DGENE, EMBASE, WPIDS, BIOTECHDS, SCISEARCH, BIOSIS, HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 13:55:40 ON 16 SEP 2006

L1	5 S	(BLOOD COMPOSITION) AND (MODIFIED HEMOGLOBIN)
L2	4 S	"H(OCH2CH2)OH"
		E WINSLOW, R/AU
		E VANDEGRIFT, K/AU

=> s l1 and l2

L3	0	L1 AND L2
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=> s l1 and (polyalkylene oxide)

L4	0	L1 AND (POLYALKYLENE OXIDE)
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